WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Abbry's Pork It enter Eigewood Falks. lilen Opera Bouse Praint Disty's Threater The Time. Matther Grand Oge a House, Cd. Sellers, Malines Howerty a Fift's Av. nor Threater. The Tourists Malines Maddenn Square Tacatre—Batel Kirke
Medican Square Tacatre—Batel Kirke
Metropol tan Consert Mall, Statisty, 7th av. and that a
Nithor, Larden Artend the Waris in Righty Days. Metines.
New York Agancium—H. M. S. Pilader, &c. Maliana.
Standard I bentre—A Golden Game.
Non Francisco Minarects—Brendwayand 19th at.
Therefor Employees, Melling Gorge Proof. Nations. Theater C. mique-Matters Guard Pirate. Nature.

Gen. Garfield's De Golyer Record.

HE DECLARES THAT HE MADE AN ABSUMENT REPORE THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

From Ida Speech at Warren, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1874. Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an importan case; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his feewas likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He usked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a ctatement of it pefore the Board. I would the attrament.

From the Same Speech at Warren.

The question was, if the people want the wood pavement and are determined to have it which pavement shall we give them, the best, or not the best? Now, I have before me nore, what I had when I made the argument, cortifi cates from Chicago, St. Louis, San Prancisco, and all the other cities where the pavement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid. Prom. the State Speech.

A committee of investigation went over the whole ground of this business in Washington. Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them all he knew about this payement, told them what he knew of its merits and "Miller be and I around that case,

GEN, GARFIELD SWEARS THAT HE ARGUED THE CASE BEFORE THE BOARD.

Prost his Treferency below in Landiquing Committee of Congens, in February, 1878.

Mr. Nickerson-I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield, that you prepared a brief after Mr. Persons went away, and that you filed it with the Board of Public Works. Is there such a brief on file?

Mr. Gardeld-My impression is that I filed it, though I am not certain. I know that I stood to the Board of Public Works the points of the case.

The Chairman-You did make an argument? Mr. Gardeld-I made a careful study of the case, and I

stated the points to the members of the Board. Mr. Nickerson-Did you ever meet the Board collected

together as a Board, and make any statement or argu ment on the subject? Mr. Garfield-I don't know whether the members of

the Board were all there or not. Mr. Nickerson-Did you at any time appear before the Board and make any argument whatever?

Gen. Garfield-I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Gov. Shepherd on the subject, giving my opin-

THE TRUTH ABOUT GARFIELD'S "ABGUMENT." From Alexander R. Shepherd's Postimony before the Same Con-

Q-You say, speaking of the influence of Parsons "That was followed by frequent pressures by Mr. Parsons, and Gen. Garfield spoke to me about it once." Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garfield?

ar. Shepherd-That was all that he ever did. He nese spoke to me but once on the subject.

FIELD.

I was the owner of the tronizing process. I was to fronize the pavement and have a royalty. My interest in it was worth \$60,000 or \$70,000, at least, and Mr. Pur some some employed unth the assurance to me by Chittenden that he

AND WHY GARFIELD WAS EMPLOYED. From a Letter to De Golyer and McCelland from their Agent,

George R. Chittenden, May 30, 1872. The industrie of Gen. Garneld has been secured by gesterday, had night, and to day's labors. He holds the purse strings of the United States; is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the

strongest man in Congress. I can hardly realize that we have Gen. Gardeld with in R is care success and very gratifying, as all the appropriations of the District must come through him.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION OF THE TRANSACTION. From the Distrement, July 30, 1874.

The testimony taken in the investigation of the Distric of Columbia Francis, shows that Mr. Gardeld received \$5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District Government. A Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving company, and then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Of course Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. How could it be otherwise! He was Chairman of the Com mittee on Appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not refuse him anything he asked, and Mr. Garfield knew it when he asked and received for his services a fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for his official position.

GEN. GARFIELD DENOUNCED BY HIS CONSTITU-ENTS FOR TAKING THE DE GOLTER BRIDE. Lesolution adopted by the Republican Convention at Warren, Ohio,

544. 7, 1876. We further arraign and charge him with corrupt oribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of

the Committee on Appropriations for \$5,000 to the De Colyer Pavement Ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Colum-bia; selling his influence to aid said fling in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as aworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said fling in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid \$97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of awyer, selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

The Solid South.

The rallying cry of the Republicans in this campaign is, war to the knife on "the solid South." They occasionally raise a feeble note about the tariff, but are soon silenced when some Democrat informs them that Garffeld's utterances on this subject procured him membership in the English Free Trade Club that bears the name of RICHARD CORDEN. The de facto Secretary of the Treasury has blown his own trumpet In one or two speeches by attributing the revival in business to his skill in securing specie payment. But a few well-chosen words suffice to show that resumption on the fixed day was possible because the times had previously become better, and therefore that Mr. SHERMAN, like other superficial reasoners, puts the effect for the cause.

It is the solid South, then, that must serve as the Republican slogan in this contest. Let us inquire, How did the South be-

come solid for the Democrats? For many years the reconstructed States were solid for the Republicans. The great body of the voters of that party in those States were emancipated negroes. Their leaders were the carpet-baggers from the North. With vague ideas of the nature of the elective franchise, and destitute of all experience in political affairs, the colored

of the white adventurers, who invaded the South at the close of the war only to rule and plunde: The ignorant relies of slavery were misled by the cormorants who merely wanted their ballots for the accomplishment

of their own purposes. To attain these ends, the carpet-baggers contrived new election machine: y whereby they could stuff the ballot boxes, and year after year secure the Legislatures and the State offices, by frauds more sweeping and stopendous than were ever perpetrated in any other portion of the Union. With the power thus acquired they piled up public debts, and pocketed the proceeds of their villainy, to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars. From these debts the bona fide citizens of the South have derived no benefit, and they now hang like a dark cloud over the prosperity of that section of the country.

To keep their colored dupes easy under the yoke while they debauched the franchise and robbed the people, the Republican leaders in the reconstructed States beguiled the negroes with promises of early remuneration for their fidelity, in the form of productive plantations and droves of mules; while they dazzled the imaginations of the more aspiring among them with visions of the approaching greatness of their race. But when it came to the division of the spoils, the dusky masses who had supplied the votes found themselves turned off with the mere husks of broken pledges, while their deceivers were spending part of their booty in riotous living in the South, and in-

esting the remainder at the North. These reiterated betrayals finally began to work their way into the stubborn craniums of the enfranchised class and produce impressions not easily eradicated. In GRANT'S second term, many thousands of negroes abstained from the polls, while considerable numbers supported Democratic candidates. Shrewd carnet-baggers saw that their days in the South were numbered, and they commenced to gather up their loose plunder and prepare for the exodus. Many had left previous to the Presidential contest of 1876, and their loss to the Republicans was seriously folt in that campaign. The colored electors, deprived of the white leaders upon whose guidance they depended in all the details of party management, went languidly to the polls, or did not go at all; and in that struggle, the natural consequence was seen in a great reduction of the Republican vote in the carpet-bag States.

But it was left for HAYES to deal the blows that demolished the Republican party in the reconstructed States, and in that way make the South solid for the Democracy. By his inaugural address; by the selection of a rebal Brigadier to be Postmaster-General; by his tour in the South under the auspices of WADE HAMPTON; by his speech at Atlasta, in which he shook hands across the bloody chasm with more fervor than Dr. GREELEY would have shown; by his designation of Gordon, a Confederate Major-General, to lead the attack in the Senate upon Collector ARTHUR; by preferring in several of his Southern appointments to office those who had fought against the Union over those who had suffered to sustain it; and by numerous other acts of a like nature, the Fraudulent President shattered in pieces the Republican organization in all those States below the Potomac and the Ohio where it had once borne sway. The great majority of the carpet-baggers who had remained in the South through the contest of 1876 began to leave as soon as HAYES developed his so-called pol-

icy of conciliation. A few held possession WHY PARSONS WAS EMPLOYED TO EMPLOY GABof the Federal offices, but hardly enough to preserve the shell of a political organiza-From Benjamin B. Nickerson's Testimony before the Investigating tion. The colored voters, oft deluded and defrauded, as they saw these white leaders laden with spoils running off to their homes in the North, were forced to the conclusion that though the party of LINCOLN gave them freedom, the party of HAYES was a was able to reach the man who mult serve the contract. fraud. A few thousands, gathering up their heir betrayers had given such glowing a

> candidate for President has no attractions for them. They never heard of GARFIELD. The nomination of GRANT would have revived old memories and aroused some enthusiasm. But the name of GARFIELD falls dead on the negro's ear. The Republican party has only a nominal existence in the Southern States. Poor in purse and broken in spirit, the colored voters will, to a large extent, turn their backs upon the bailot

> > shall follow.

quently been cheated and sold. The result is inevitable. In consequence of this defection of the negroes, there will be overwhelming Democratic majorities in all the Southern States. But must Democrats abstain from voting, lest fools or knaves attribute these majorities to a wrong cause? There are doubtiess good grounds for ob-

boxes where in times past they have so fre-

counts; but the vast majority, discouraged

and sad, stayed behind. The Republican

jecting to the permanent existence of the solid South and the nearly solid North which now divide the country. The only method for removing the evil and restoring such an equilibrium of parties in both sections of the Union as prevailed in the times of CLAY, JACKSON, and WEBSTER, is to take the administration of the Government out of the hands of the Republicans and confide it to the control of the Democrats. At all events, history and philosophy teach that a change like this is the first step in the direction of such a consummation. The people may be trusted to take care of what

The Destruction of Our Forests.

We are reminded nearly every year by the forest fires of the early summer, of the great need in which we stand of more effective measures for the preservation of our growing timber, and for the cultivation of a supply for future use.

A few months ago fires swept over and destroyed thousands of acres of trees in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in those States and in others of the Union the loss occasioned by the conflagrations was measured by millions of dalars. It was loss, too, irreparable in this generation; for, while Boston and Chicago may be speedily built anew after they have been devastated by fire, we must wait for many years for the growth of new timber. Throughout regions of the country at one time famous for their forests, these woodland fires have left only blackened trunks, and the calcined soil now refuses to support anything better than scrub growths, buckleberry and blackberry bushes.

It is plain enough that if this sort of destruction goes on, and there is no concerted effort to promote the cultivation of timber, we shall not have to wait very long before we begin to experience the inconveniences of a short supply. While the fires are working so much damage to the forests. a constant and wanton waste of the timber in other ways is helping to bring nearer to us the evil day of scarcity. The demand for building purposes, manufactures, and other uses is also increasing annually, and to meet that call alone great care would need to be exercised in the preservation of sopulation were but as children in the hands | the forests. The native supply of timber of | college students take their fees like other

the better qualities, once seemingly exbaustless, is rapidly becoming less, and is confined to comparatively narrow regions.

Our forcets are thinned out to meet the enormous and growing demand for building. They are laid low to procure material for encing, and thousands of acres of trees are felled or burned for clearings. To obtain firewood, another vast area is denuded of trees. For railroad ties the saplings are cut out at a prodigious rate, and manufactures are all the time becoming more greedy for timber. And yet the waste caused by the forest fires, in some years, far exceeds the amount of timber actually cut for use, or destroyed to meet a real or supposed necessity.

But the lessening of the timber supply is not the only public injury done by this destruction of our forests. The interests of agriculture suffer greatly on account of it. due proportion of woodlands is necessary to the natural health of a country. The protection the trees afford helps to mitigate the vicissitudes of climate, and to maintain the supply of water in springs, rivulets, and wells. They also shelter a region from injurious winds, prevent the drifting of snows and sands, diminish the damages from torrents, and limit the emanations of marshes.

The Committee on Forestry of the Amercan Association for the Advancement of Science, in view of the facts and oircumstances we have related, submitted last week at Boston the draught of a memorial to the Governors of States, calling their attention to the need of care to preserve and cultivate our future forest supplies. In Europe the maintenance of a due proportion of forests on the public domain has long been the object of laws and regulations passed by all the principal Governments; but here the land is chiefly held by private owners, who are not restricted as to its use. In most of the older and in some of the newer States there are no lands whatever adapted to timber culture, which belong to either the State or the local Governments. All are vested in men who hold their property without any conditions as to the planting or preservation of trees. The most the State Legislatures, therefore, can do is to stimulate and encourage the private owners to keep up a proper proportion of timber land.

The memorial recommends that this be done in eight different ways. It would have laws passed protecting trees along the highways, and encouraging such plantations by deductions from the highway taxes. It would exempt from taxation the increased value of land from the planting of trees, where none were growing, until some profit may be had from the plantation. It would appropriate money to agricultural and horticultural societies, to be applied as premiums for tree planting, regard being had to the greatest areas planted and the most successful management. Prizes for the best essays and reports upon subjects of practical forest culture; the encouragement of educational institutions in introducing practical instruction in sylviculture: the distribution of seeds and plants; the establishment and maintenance by the State, under favorable circumstances, of model planta tions under the care of persons trained to the profession of forestry; the appointment of a commission of forestry, under State authority, analogous to the commission of fisheries in many of the States-all these measures are suggested by the memorial. Finally it advises more stringent laws for

the prevention of forest fires. This subject of forest preservation and ree culture is one of the highest importance, and of a very fascinating interest. We are glad, therefore, that it is coming into so frequent and prominent discussion.

Ignorance Regarding Waiters. Four Long Branch waiters wrote to THE SUN the other day to protest against what they regarded as the calumnies of two of our contemporaries. It seems that one journal had said that anybody could be a waiter, since intelligence was not necessary in the little substance, sought resting places for calling; and that another had advocated the weary feet in States of whose hospitality abolition of waiters as enemies of humanity. At least, our correspondents so interpreted certain remarks which had been made by our esteemed contemporaries.

> It is not surprising that the waiters look with contempt and indignation on papers which can cherish such sentiments. The men who express the opinions for our metropolitan journals are supposed to be both intelligent and cultivated, and from men of that sort waiters expect different treatment.

Nobody who has enjoyed the services of a good waiter, and who has seen how much of the success of the most deliciously cooked and scientifically proportioned dinuer depends on his skill, his zeal, and his judgment, will hesitate to give him credit for both aptitude and intelligence. To say that a man who can serve a diner from the soup to the coffee through all the courses of a perfect dinner, anticipating his every want, and deftly and promptly meeting all his little necessities, without disturbing the flow of his conversation or diverting his attention from the proper criticism and enjoyment of the repast-to say that such a man fills a place anybody can occupy, since it requires no intelligence, is to betray an ignorance and lack of appreciation truly pitiable. In fact, not the waiter so maligned, but the utterer of the remark, is the one de-

ficient in intelligence. So far from his being a trade into which anybody can enter without training, the perfect waiter is an individual developed by practice, it is true, but also one born with a special aptitude for his calling. There is many a young man who can doubtless be made to shine in other occupations, but who could never keep a place as waiter in a wellordered household or in a restaurant of the best class. Nature has made him clumsy in his movements, and he is wanting in quick observation, in order, and in taste, all of which qualities are requisite to complete

success at the business. A thorough understanding of the art and science of gastronomy may not be necessary to a waiter, but he must not be ignorant of them. A careless, blundering, stupid, unappreciative waiter will seriously impair, if he does not altogether destroy, the effect of the most artistic efforts of the cook. The two must be in sympathy, and must be governed by a common purpose, to secure a beautiful and satisfactory result. No cook who prizes his reputation would trust the serving of his dishes to an awkward and

unintelligent waiter. Of late years some of the hotels in the White Mountains and at other New England summer resorts have taken many of their waiters from among the students of colleges in the neighborhood. These young men find they can make more money to pay their way through college by waiting on the tables at the crowded hotels during the summer vacation than at any other business. They are not at all ashamed of their temporary service-and they have no cause to be ashamed, for it is altogether honorableand perform their task with much patience and very fair skill. Their intelligence helps them to learn the duties required of them in a short time, and their pride leads them to fulfil them to the best of their ability. These

waiters, and, indeed, it is the prospect of THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. getting them which sends the young men into the business, whose main profit is in

the gratuities. But, though they do so well in their place, they are far from being highly accomplished walters. They can take orders and bring dishes at a great summer hotel, and know when to change knives and forks; but of the refinements of table waiting they are ignorant. They could not carry a really elegant and scientific dinner through all its courses without blunders which would impair its enjoyment. It takes a thoroughly trained waiter to do that, and no college boy who takes up the business of handing dishes during a summer's vacation can

hope to compete with him. Of course, after what we have said, we need to say nothing in reply to a charge that men who perform such admirable services as those rendered by walters are social pests. Without them we could have no elegant dinners, and the science of gastronomy would speedly decline; for artistic cooks would be driven to despair if skilled serving was not at hand to supplement the efforts of their genius.

Life was endurable yesterday, and hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers remarked to other hundreds of thousands of New York-

ers, "What a change in the weather!" It may be that two years from now elecricity will light New York's streets and homes; that the gas man with his bill will have gone glimmering through the dream of things that were: that passenger trains will be rumbling across the big bridge; that some one of our rich men will have put his hand in his pocket and taken out a million or so toward giving New York a zoological garden; and that a be-ginning will have been made toward cleaning the foul cross streets in the tenement quarter of the east side.

Now that a Chihnahua official has offered \$2,000 for Victorio's scalp, and \$250 for the scalp of any of his warriors, we shall perhaps get more accurate statistics of the number of Apacke Indians killed by the combined American and Mexican forces. Roughly estimating the previous claims of slaughter, Victorio's band must have been exterminated airendy several times. Were Victorio to offer rewards for the scalps of Mexican and American soldiers, he would be denounced as a savage. Scalping his warriors, however, is now to be encouraged by bounties. It remains to be seen how many peaceful Indians will be shot and scalped, in order to obtain these bountles.

St. Julien, reigning monarch of the trotting turf, is pledged to trot against his own unequalled record at the Pair Grounds in Washington next month. The reentry of his rival, Maud S., on the public arona meanwhile makes his laurels less certain in tenure than a few weeks since, and puts the public on the watch for further lowerings of the already wonderful trotting record of 1880.

Indian Agent Shorm of the Sac and Fox agency is now under investigation. It must be confessed that the charges are comparatively trivial-Mr. Shorn's wife is said to have made up agency goods into clothes for her children. and Shous himself is alleged to be more pro fane than his office requires him to be. The gencies would be well off were such charges as these all that could ever be maintained against

Where did that black cloud of westwardound flies that scared the Nova Scotians so on Sunday come from?

The remarkable story told by Mr. GEO-SHEGAN in yesterday's SUN of his experiences and observations at Knock has excited unusual interest. For two years, Mr. Grochegan tells us, he had been a great sufferer from lumbago, and he was still suffering from it when he arrived at the little chapel of Knock in County Mayo, Ireland. He had to be helped down from the jaunting car. He knelt before the shrine which marks the place of the apparition of the Virgin Mast (on Aug. 21, 1879) and prayed. He felt better, went into the chapel, continued his devotions, and when he arose from his knees felt like a new man. He jumped briskly to his place on the jaunting car. His pains had vanished This was a month ago, and they have not yet returned. Mr. Groghegan believes that he has een cured, and that the cure was a miracle, the direct result of prayer at a holy place marked out as such by supernatural occurrences and

manifestations. Of course the scientific men who do not beieve in miracles will dissent from Mr. Geognegan's view of the matter. They will probably admit, however, that the imagination must be wrought up to a high pitch before it can straighten out a club foot. Yet Mr. GEOGHEGAN declares he saw at Knock the shoe of a boy who came there club footed and went away cured.

Judge L. Bradford Prince.

L. Bradford Prince, formerly of this State, whom Hayes appointed Chief Justice of New dexico, is the subject of some serious charges in that Territory, an account of which is given in the Albuquerque Review. A resolution in reference to his case was offered at a conven tion in Bernadillo County by the Hon. W. T. Strachan in these words:

Resided That Judge L. Bradford Prince by his action has detracted from the dignity of the high office he holds, and that such action, under the civil service orders o the President of the United States, warrants and require: that he be at once suspended from exercising any and all the functions of said office of Chief Justice of the Ter-ritory of New Mexico until such time as his final removal can be effected and his successor appointed.

None so Blind as Those who Won't Sec. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a

constant reader of your paper, and have seen in it a great many times the following extracts from Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier record:

From his Own Swarn Testis ony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Union Pacific Raylroad, or any dividends or profits arising from either of them. From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 16, 1873—Garfield's Tennang Perparat.

Preparal.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Gredit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in boods and sold them for minety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest left adiable of SSE. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield hen understoed this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the rlock.

Now what I wish to know is how can be presented.

Now, what I wish to know is, how can I proce this? I it on record, and if so, how can I prove it to my many Republican friends, who deny it? I was teld by one, the other day, that what I read in The Sys was not true, and that he would wager considerable money on it. Now, I am not a betting man, but if it is true, I would like to be able to prove it. Yours respectfully, 8. J. M. POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 7, 1880.

The paragraphs relating to Gen. Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier which have appeared frequently in THE SUN are extracts from Report No. 77, House of Representatives. Forty-second Congress, third session. It can be found in most public libraries, and can be procured at Leggat's book store in Beekman street, New York. The extract from Gen. Garfield's testimony will be found on page 120 of the testimony before the committee, and the other extract will be found on page 7 of the report.

Political Assessments in Washington. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The Republican Con gressional Committee is in desperate straits for money. Every officeholder in Washington is being taxed. The unnouncement is made this morning that a number of the attendants at the Government Insane Asylum, wh the attendants at the Government Insame Asylom, who receive salaries ranging from ESS to \$40 per month, have been called upon to contribute a part of their monthly wages to the Hepathiana campaign find. I am informed that notaties public here appeared by Hayes have been requested to onlicende. There has nover been a campaign in which the Ecpublican Congressional Committee has put forth such tremendants earthum.

Senator Coukling's Opinion From the Boston Post. It was Roscoe Conkling who declared that no Republican could be elected and tuaugurated but Gen.

A Decided Lack of Brains in the Dem

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5 .- The political condition of South Carolina is very much mixed. When the Hampton Government gained possession of the State, the Administration went over to its former enemies and completely snubbed its former friends. Since then there has been a continual struggle between the ins and the outs to rectify the mistake then made. It happened in this wise: Under Chamberlain there was the wildes

speculation in all kinds of State securitiesbonds, bills payable, State Bank bills, and rallroad bonds. Chamberlain, with his characterlatic adroitness, had instituted this system partly for seifish and pecuniary reasons, and partly for the reason which actuates every Government in interesting its people in its securities. When, therefore, the change of dynasty was offected in 1876 it caught a great many capitalists with these socurities in their pockets, influencing their political action. Some were open advocates of Chamberlain's reelection, and almost every moneyed man was his silent friend. But when the people arose in their might and the change was made, these same men, for the protection of their wares and merchandise, became great Hampton men. Their purses were at the disposal of the conqueror, and he, in return, took care of their interests. The consequence was that a regular alliance was formed between the leading moneyed men in every county, by which they sustained each other and the Administration in carrying out the same system which Chamberlain had begun. The reciprocal power of the Government was brought to their aid, and as the appointing patronage was excessive under the Republican rule, and unchanged under Hampton, it was freely used to confirm their power. The consequence was that the people found that though they had changed masters yet they had not relieved themselves of those outrages for which they had expatriated Cham berlain.

rectify the situation. In all the counties where the convention system prevailed, these moneyed men and officeholders controlled the conven tion, and selected its candidates in their own interest. The people saw that they must break up these centres of power before they could effeet a change. The remedy was the primary system, and several of the white counties applied it. But in the large counties of the low country it has remained unshaken until the present campaign. And this is the struggle now going on in the ranks of the Democracy. No matter how these struggles may eventuate, the feelings of a continued animosity will prevent an amicable adjustment, and the Demoe racy is likely to be divided. There are evi

dences that the present campaign will either disrupt the party or sow the seeds of separation. To sustain their claim to superiority over the rest of the Democracy, the Hampton party have had to appoint their officials from that class which formerly claimed to be the aristocracy, whose impecunically since the war has rendered them pliant tools. These appointments are so different from Democratic expectations, that the men who bore the heat and burden of the campaigns have mutinied. The appointees are not generally business mon, and are arrogant in their manners, so that their official behavior adds fuel to the flames of discontent which their appointments produced. Another cause of trouble is the means by which the Administration seeks to keep itself

in power. In the appointment of Commissioners of Election it uses the election machinery as unscrupulously as did the Republican party. In fact, the Republicans almost always appointed one Democrat as a Commissioner; but this Administration has appointed in doubtful counties all Democrats. Nor has it confined itself to men of such tone as will preclude the idea of intentional wrong; but it has constructed these boards out of regular professional politicians, whose object is so apparent as to disgust the good men of the party. You frequently heard such an assertion as this: "The Governor has appointed his Commissioners of Election, and I do hope they will be sent to the Albany Penitentiary. It is time these frauds should cease." And another will answer, Well, he could not have appointed men who could be better spared for the penitentiary than

Amid these causes of discontent there come the local ambitions of disappointed Democratic leaders; and immediately you hear the assertion, "If the Republicans put up a decent State ticket it will be supported by more white people than the Administration is aware of.

The Republican party, on the other hand, has foolishly organized all through the State under their old local leaders. R. B. Eiliot is the Chairman of the State Executive Committee. and he has designated his subordinates to suit himself. But in some of the white counties where there are a few white Republicans who have some self-respect, an effort is being made to oust Elliot and his gang. Even in Richland County, where Elliot resides, they have succeeded in keeping him out of the State Convention. The State Convention meets in Columbia for the purpose of consultation. They are divided in their plans. One party desires to go into the campaign under their old leaders while the other desires to make new combinations. The latter declare that they must await the alignment of the Democracy in the respective counties before they make any show for a fight. They argue that the animosity of the two wings of the Democracy is such that there will be an "independent movement" in every county in opposition to the regular Democracy. They will bargain with these Independents provided the Independents will see that the ballots are counted. Though these ballots have the names of the Independents for the local offices, they will also have the names of the Republican electors for President and Vice-President, and thus they expect to cast the vote of the State for Garfield and Arthur. Their plan goes further. They will await the excitement resulting from such a bitter campaign as this would likely prove, and a few weeks before the election they will have a State ticket in the field upon the basis of these Independent local organizations, and contest the whole State with the regular Democracy. If the Independents can show any considerable vitality, this plan of operations will certainly be dangerous to the regular Democracy.

Astute Democratic leaders perceive their danger, and are already applying their remedies. These are to denounce as "scalawars" and "renegades" all who oppose them, and to threaten them with "social ostracism" and all the ills of "excommunication." In some portions of the State this will have its effect, but in others the Independents will be successful. If they are successful in their State ticket, a new Republican party will be formed upon a new basis; and if they only succeed in part, by electing some of their local tickets, it will induce a more general uprising in the next two years.

The whole trouble arises naturally from the sins the Democracy has committed in endeavoring to restore power to those who held it before the war, instead of according it to the advanced ideas the war has produced. The Staunton speech of Gen. Hampton is fre-

quently discussed, and there is much diversity opinion concerning it. The admirers of Hampton cannot perceive any disloyalty to the Federal Union in his remarks, and regard it as the natural outpouring of his honest convictions concerning the ancient orthodoxy of Carolina in regard to State rights. They say the war has settled slavery, but nothing more; that the South contended for State rights more than she did for blavery, and that the national Democracy to-day are the advocates of State rights, as opposed to the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party in regard to the na-tional Union. The Executive Committee of the State Democracy has made this prominent by adopting this idea as the gist of their address to their constituents. They stand boldly upon the same plane upon which the States went out of the Union in 1860-that they have rights superior to the Union. They do not recognize, or appear to recognize, in their claim to loyalty, that there is any inconsistency in the two ideas.

though they acknowledge that the war resulted them, and they are now the separate is

suce of the two great contending parties. Senator Hampton has not risen to the expectation of some of his former friends in this regard. He was known to have been indiscreet in 1868 in amending the Democratic platform with the words "The reconstruction acts are revolutionery, null, and void." But in 1876. when he was nominated for Governor, at the great evation on the 23th of June to Chamberlain, he declared that he was in favor of "the Constitution as it is, and not as it was." And shortly afterward be denied the paternity of the amendment of 1868. In fact, his nomination was made upon the basis that he had been before the war a Federal Whig, along with others of his family, and that his primitive Union feelings, combined with his dashing career as a Confederate envalry officer, embodied the proper admixture of loyalty and energy neces-

sary for the campaign. Now, however, when they hear of him at Staunton identifying the issues of the present campaign with those of the Lost Cause, they fear that he was awkward in expressing sentiments different from his primitive politics, bu adapted, as he conceived, to the immediate audience he was addressing. The Democracy n this State are opposed to opening up these old questions, and prefer that they be left alone or that the South accept in good faith the results of the war without questioning or cavilling.

In this, the metropolitan county, there certainly will be two Democratic parties-the Primary Democracy and the Convention Denocracy-just as it was in the last Mayoralty election. The Convention Democracy have split since the Mayoralty contest. Mayor Courtency himself is now a Primary Democrat. and is very earnest in his opposition to those who are likely to be the candidates of the Convention party. The old Primary party are thus cenforced, while the Conventionists, covering their lack of numbers by their arrogance, are determined to rule or ruin, as heretofore. It is doubtful, however, whether Mayor Courteney will go to the extent of opposing the nomina tions of a convention. The most of the Primary Democracy, however, will not submit to the nominees of a convention.

On the other hand, if the Primary Democracy should accomplish their purposes, the Conventionists will not acquiesce; but they will raise the Independent colors, and call upon the Republicans to follow their lead. They have alwars adopted this course, and they will do so again rather than lose the control which they always hold, no matter what party is in the ascendancy. Their interest is more than ordinary party feeling. It comprises the safety and protection of those stolen millions which they now hold from Chamberlain & Co. as proended innocent purchasers.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST. Democratic Prospects Brightening in Indian

and Ohio. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- Advices received here by the Democratic Congressional Commitree from Indiana and Ohio are of a far more encouraging character than any previously obtained. It is certain that the tide of public sentiment is running much more strongly in favor of the Democrats in Indiana now than at any time since the campaign begun. Mr. Barnum's superior management is making itself felt. The Republicans began their flight with a great deal of bluster and brag. Marshall Jewell visited the State several weeks acc, distributed some money, and started the burrah for Porter. The Democratic managers held aloof until the Republican storm had expended its force. Then they came strongly to the front. The consequence is that the Democratic prospects are brightening daily. The leaders will not permit the enthusiasm to wane, and the campaign will be kept at white heat until election day. The Democrats have begun to sontest Ohio in earnest. Heretofore the Republicans appear to have been confident of success in the Buckeye State. John G. Thompson arrived here yesterday. He says that the vigorous work being done by the Ohio Domocracy seems to have alarmed many of the opposition leaders. They see that it will be necessary to devote strict attention to the cause in Ohio. time since the campaign begun. Mr. Barnum'

Republican Civil Service Reform Illustrated TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: H. W. McKoon, late Postmaster at this place, was called on by the powers that be at Washington to contribute for the election of Garfield. Not responding to the call, in a few days another was made, which being treated by Mr. Mo-Koon as was the first, the office was premptly taken

Mr. McKoon was a soldier in the late war, and fought | didn't I always tell you that the Lord was on the side of at Buil Ron, Pair Oaks, and many other hotly-contested battles. He says he fought to preserve to the people of this country their free government, most necessary to which is their right to choose their rulers; that the choice of a large majority of the people, and his choice for President four years ago, was counted out chiefly through the agency of this man Gardeld; that he would lose the Post Office and lose his own right hand rather than lose his self-respect by contributing one farthing to assist in electing a man to the office of President who, if justice were done him, the ablest men of his own party being his judges, would now be serving in the pe

Long Eppr. Sallivan County, N. Y., Sept. 6.

New England and the Solid South in the War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Gen. Butler's reply to the "Solid South" yell, "My triend you have forgotten the history of your country," is a o maintain the Union, and what five States of the " Solid.



Here are ten loyal States. They furnished a 505,275 volunteers for the Union, and they cast 215,176 Republican votes. If every Republican who voted for Lincoln in these ten loyal States enlisted in the Union army, the Republicans only furnished two men to the Democrats three—215,129 Republicans to 290,136 Democrata. In ten loyal States, at least, the Republicans slid not "fight the war." A REPUBLICAN VOLUNIERS. Straining at a Gnat and Swallowing a Camel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lieublicans of Bloomfield, N. J., turned to last evening and practically read James A. Hedden out of the party, in which he has been an active member for years. The reason why they have done this is because Mr. Heidlen is under indictment for alleged crimes committed while he was cashier of a hank. Yet these Remulticans at the same meeting hurrahed for another James A. to wif, James A. darfiell, whose crimes are not allesed, merely, but proven, and whose perjury is a matter of record. Is not this a case of straining at a guat and swallowing a carrier.

The Marriage of Lady Burdett-Coutts From the London Truth.

The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will probably not, under any circumstances, take place before six or seven weeks from now. It is doubtful whether Mrs. Money, her sister, will consent to allow her to remain at the head of Coutta's Bank after the

It may be said that Coutty's Bank will suffer should Baroness Burdett Coutts withdraw her capital; and, therefore, Mra Money would be wise to make terms with her sister in order to prevent this. But the bank has a solid reputation and a solid business; moreover, this withdrawal is likely in any case to take place on the death of the Bareness.

As the ex-American with whom also contemplates union in the holy bonds of matrimony might be her grandson, it would be far better were she to adopt him in that capacity, and to make him a partner in the bank. The aged lady, it would appear, first perceived his "helings" toward her during the recent yacht croise that she made to the Mediterranean in his company and in that of Mr. Irving. Before this she had frequently

Certainly There Is.

stated her intention to adopt him.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Is there no redress for a paor newsdealer who is being sammed out of the price of the papers by heats?

A Victis.

Another Problem

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If % of 8 ras 0, what portion of 15 would Garneld represent!

Give attention at once to anything symptomatic of choicra mortus, diarrhea, or any bowel complaint ty using promotly Dr. Japue's Carminative Halsam, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The requiration of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognised as a standard curature.—John

SUNBEAMS.

-The French revenue for 1880 is over

,000 above the estimates. -The Princess Louise says that she esn't dislike Canada, and intends to return some -An actress travelling in the English

rovinces claims to be a daughter of Edwin P. -The advertisement of a hanged Michiran murderer's death, says that he "died such mintentionally.

The Pope has appropriated \$00,000 for a complete and splendid edition of the works of St. Thomas Againss, his favorite philosophor

Spurgeon says that an Englishman, before starting on a foreign tour, orders the most raliculous suit of clothes that it is possible for anyholty to wear. -Editor Thorn of Notes and Queries has

retired from the office of assistant librarian of the House of Lords at the age of 77, on a pension of \$1,750 s year. -The Parliament of Jersey, where some of the French Jesuits have settled, is to be moved to ex-pel them from the Island, under an unrepenied statute of Deorge III. -Among the fish of the United States, the

ood comes first in money value, the salmon second, the mackerel third, and then the menhaden. In weight th -A grocer presented a bill to a customer t Appleton, Wis , and escaped unburt; but on the follow ng day he demanded instant payment, and was shot

dead where he stood. -On Lord Plunket's property in Ireland the "bull" has been made of putting up a notice to the effect that "No posciling is permitted in these preserves

without the permission of the owner." -The Paris authorities are intent just now on measures to prevent deleterious articles finding a sale, and have seized American hams wrapped in a yel -A stalwart woman got employment in

male attire as a farm hand at Hutchinson, Ill., but the farmer discharged her on learning her sex. She has brought a suit to recover wages for the whole contract -There is at Elgin, Ill., a Society of Pandemonium, "devoted to the noisy recognition o municials;" in other words, an organized band of sere nadera with horms, the pana and other implements o

-The Roman Forum has now been completely excavated, with the exception of a small pertur at the entrance near the Capital. The shape proves in gular, being broad on the Capitol side and narrow t

-A pilgrimage is to be made this month om England to Lourdes to beg the intercession of the Virgin for the restoration of England to the Roman Cath slic taith. It will be headed by Cardinal Mauning, and the Duke of Norfolk will carry the stand -Jack Everman, a bank burglar, left \$5,000

at his death, in Philadelphia. He made no will and his natural heirs refuse to truch the money because it is the proceeds of robberies. The legal question arises whother, there being being the State can take the -" Dar aint no use o' tryin' to hide yer the under fine cle's, to' de Lewd can see slick from bread

cloth," said the Rev. James Delavan, at a Kansas came

meeting. Dan Kirby, a well-dressed gambi t construc-the words as a personal insult, and whipped the preache -Olive Logan declares that Adelaide Neilon was to have been married to Admiral Glyn. The se tress said so herself, and explained that the delay was because she desired to wait until the Admiral's daughter was wedded. The Prince of Wales had reminded Giyu

that Neilson could never be presented at court. -Miss Smith was to have been married at Springfield, Ill., but she disappeared on the morning a the wedding day, and various were the conjectures as to her conduct. She has written from an adjointer State to her affianced husband, saying that she fied because she was scared, but is now ready to face the clerayman.

-The German Emperor has approved of a plan for extending the famous Unter den Lindon at Berlin by a splendid bridge across the Spree, leading to ground pality. The new part will extend to the northeastern sub urb of Berlin, and will be called Emperor William street -Queen Victoria has given an oil portrait

of hersoif to the wife of the President of the Bank of Montreal, at whose cottage Princess Louiss and Prince Leopold were guests for some days. Such a 21% makes a variety from the copy of the Life of the Prince Consort which has so largely figured as the royal present of lat -Shetland women are noted for their ability is managing a boat, and Admiral Thomas, who three strapping Shetland damsels in a contest between

them and a crew of mon from the revenue cutter Earle

The match was keenly contested, but was easily won in the Shetland women, who used two oars each, and pulled gracefully -George Mitchell, an Ohio wife murderer. declared that his condemnation to death was just, and that he would not have it changed if he could. He spent the night before the day appointed for the hanging in loud rejoicings that he was about to go to heaven, but when a reprieve came he shouted:

-Among the many Heldelberg traditions of ducling is the following: Two students fought, and each sliced off the other's noss. The noses fell to the ground, and, being picked up by the seconds, were plustered again on the faces of the duclhats. Th ceeded, but in the hurry the no The aquiline man henceforward had a snub, and the

soub man had an agmine. -A recent observing tourist in Portugal save that he has mover been in a Roman Catholic cour try where there are so lew outward signs of religious feeling, or even of worship. It is rare to find a service of any kind being celebrated in the churches, which are nearly always shut. A light is seldom burning before the altar, the few shrines and images by the road are neclected and often in ruins, and the monasteries have

all been suppressed. -A company is being formed for estabishing elevators to ascend to the roof of Milau Cathedrai The company undertake, in addition, to illuminate the chairs, telescopes, and probably light refreshments, are 62.811 to be provided on the terraces of the roof for these who come up. The permission of the Chapter has not yell been obtained for this novel enterprise.

-Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New 195,174

Zealand, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Bartle
Force at the Cape, is one of the numerous some of an
Irish clorgyman by the dauchter of Sir Hercules Lancrish. He has an Irishman's love of horseffesh, and never missed an Australian race of any importance. Of con-ciliatory disposition, he has always got along very well when Governor, and is deemed a sale man by the Colo-

nial Office. He now goes to a different post. -The Irish correspondent of the London Firms writes: "The patato crop is simply magnificent What few men can recollect seeing is now seen on all hands-fields beginning to wither naturally, without a sign of disease. This is chiefly owing to the change of seed, the 'Champions' being planted on all hands from east to west, and fully bearing out the good things scales. of them. The price of oats and cattle has doubled since last year, that of pigs more than doubled. Outs are a good crop, and turnips and mangolds never locked bel-

-A magistrate at Stockport, England, stated under oath that he overheard a wor at to a sister, "How much has thee got to day?" shillings mearly \$4:, after a deal of rambing about Hor much has thee got!" "Five shillings, but I have not been about much." He saw a man who had been her ging on one of the bridges at Stochport enter a poulls house, where, after retreshing himself with higger hi got his coppers changed for silver to the extent of seven shillings and sixpence, beasting that he had collected hat in two hours.

-The writer of the words and music of "God Save the King" is now uninistakaley known to be Rouget de l'Isle, the author of the "Marseillaise" it is true the sovereign for whom the Frenchman invoked divine protection was not one of the four deposits but Louis XVIII, at whose first restoration, it is it Ronget wrote a hymn with the title and retain or been preserve be Rod." The French "God save the King "194 words of which were a bold paraphrase of the lian overlan anthem, was republished, and is now rest citated by the Paris press for the purpose of floring that Ruine the United States. that Rouget de l'Isle was not a republican.

-Two tourists from America say, in a letter to the Chemont Enquirer, that they was I make their way by bribery into the gallery of the Reinst House of Commons. "There appeared, in plain to a k c elected, lubbyist-looking man, who said terminally you want to go into the gallery of the House. From what the House the wine right in Look about you ask you were taniful will the place, as if you had been summuned in by a or by the Speaker. So we followed on meet as shore it spirit, but sprine and indifferent as possible and with the finally crossed the harrier of the law poor, and shad in the octagon space right at the four of Carmina, we saw a lunch counter and averal Peers having and a good many policemen, and here carmian, to a make a good many policemen, and had meanume slipped half a crown or express and one-half cents, said again. Bemain serv. Keep your eye on me. Look round as if you had a traction. It a half a minute more we not the wink from the Minest's civil service representative, and walk of are as the scia gon to where an old son of sin in red and green coinies. Was attured in a long chair at the food of a statutage. was sitting in a big chair at the faut of a stationed Walk up, gentlemen, he says. And we dark leaving let neath is all forms of majesty and book average to his into one of the leather pews and waith out data Brakk full of fat and white hairs, aiting on he Ministral bench, and hear somebody speak on the Hares and hab-